Amendment to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

- (Original) A sensor, comprising;
- a laser element, producing a diverging beam; and
- a single substrate, including a first diffractive optical element placed to receive the diverging beam and produce a fringe based thereon, a scattering element which scatters said fringe beam based on particles being detected, and a second diffractive element receiving scattered light.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 1, wherein said single substrate includes a first surface which includes both said first and second diffractive optical elements.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 2, further comprising a second surface, opposite said first surface, including a pattern formed thereon which receives particles crossing the pattern, and light crossing the particles being collected as said scattered light.

- (Original) A sensor as in claim 1, further comprising a detector, receiving said scattered light, and producing a signal indicative thereof.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 4, further comprising a housing, wherein said laser element, said single substrate, and said detector are coupled within said housing in a way which holds all of said elements in registration with one another.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 1, wherein said substrate is a substrate formed of a quartz.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 1, wherein said quartz 7. substrate is less than a 1000 microns on each side.
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 6, wherein said quartz substrate has a first surface with said first and second diffractive optical elements formed thereon and a second surface with diverging fringes which is placed in an area of light collection.

9. (Currently amended) A method of measuring particles, comprising:

placing a first surface of a transparent substrate into contact with a source of particles;

illuminating said particles with a laser via a diffractive optical element on a first surface of said substrate to form interference fringes and receiving scattered light from said particles via a second diffractive element on said first surface; and

monitoring said received light to determine information about said particles.

- 10. (Original) A method as in claim 9, wherein said diffractive elements are formed by depositing PMMA on the surface of the substrate.
- 11. (Original) A method as in claim 9, wherein said substrate is formed of quartz.
- (Original) A method as in claim 9, further comprising forming alignment marks on opposite sides of the substrate.

- (Currently amended) A method as in claim 12, wherein 13. said alignment marks are formed as positive structures on one side, and lack of positive structures on the other side.
- (Currently amended) An integrated shear stress sensor, comprising:
 - a housing;
- a laser diode coupled to said housing in a location to emit light from a top of said housing;
- a sensing element, formed by a transparent substrate, having a first surface adjacent said laser diode to receive illumination therefrom and a second surface adjacent a top portion of said housing to sense particle movement; and

an optical sensor, also coupled to said housing, coupled adjacent to said substrate to receive collected light therefrom; and

optical slits on the second side of the substrate forming a fringe pattern in an area of said second side of said substrate, said fringe pattern interfering with said particles.

(Original) A sensor as in claim 14, wherein said first surface of said substrate includes two diffractive optical elements, a first optical element receiving said laser beam from

said laser beam, and a second of said optical elements receiving collected light.

- (Original) A sensor as in claim 15, wherein said diffractive optical elements are formed from PMMA layers on the substrate.
 - 17. (Cancelled)
- (Original) A sensor as in claim 14, wherein said optical sensor includes an avalanche photodiode.
- (Original) A method of sensing particles, comprising: illuminating particles with a photodiode via a series of slits which form a fringe pattern; and

detecting interference with said fringe pattern as detecting particle flow.

- 20. (Original) A method as in claim 19 wherein said detecting comprises detecting shear stress.
- 21. (Original) A method as in claim 19, wherein said detecting comprises detecting particle size.

- 22. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 19, wherein said illuminating comprises forming two beams, and recombining said two beams to form said fringe pattern.
- 23. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 22, wherein said two beams are formed by a laser producing two output beams.
- 24. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 22, wherein said two beams are formed by a single grating with a blocked part.
- 25. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 19, wherein said detecting comprises detecting light in two locations, and determining a phase shift therebetween.
- 26. (Withdrawn) A method of determining particle size, comprising:

forming an output of a laser;

interfering said output of said laser along two separate paths with a third laser beam, at a location where said particle size is to be measured; and

using said interference to measure the size of the particle.

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- (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 26, wherein said using comprises detecting a phase shift between two separated receptors, which receive scattered light from said location.
- (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 26, further comprising guiding the laser along two separate paths on a substrate;

forming a grating on the substrate which causes the laser to follow said paths; and

detecting a particle above said substrate based on interference caused by said grating.

- (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 26, further 29. comprising locating a plurality of photodetectors in respective locations where they can sense interference of said laser.
 - (Withdrawn) A sensor system comprising:
 - a substrate;
- a laser, mounted on said substrate to produce two outputs; gratings, located in said two directions, to modify said laser beam and produce another beam in a area of a particle whose characteristics are to be detected; and

- a detector, using an interference between said two beams to determine said characteristics of said particle.
- 31. (Withdrawn) A system as in claim 30, wherein said laser produces outputs in two different directions.
- 32. (Withdrawn) A system as in claim 30, wherein said laser produces a single output which is separated.
- 33. (Withdrawn) A system as in claim 30, further comprising photodetectors, mounted on said substrate to detect scattered light therefrom.
- 34. (Withdrawn) A system as in claim 30, further comprising photodetectors mounted above said substrate.
 - 35. (Withdrawn) A particle sensor, comprising:
 - a semiconductor substrate;
- a laser element, mounted on said semiconductor substrate, and producing at least one diverging beam;
- a fringe producing element, producing a fringe in an area of a particle having characteristics to be measured; and

- a detector, detecting scattered light from said fringe and said particles, and determining said characteristics of said particle from said scattered light.
- 36. (Withdrawn) A sensor as in claim 35, further comprising a single substrate, including a diffractive optical element placed to receive the beam, a scattering element which scatters light from the beam based on particles being detected, and a second diffractive element receiving scattered light.
- (Withdrawn) A system as in claim 4, further comprising a semiconductor substrate, and wherein said laser and said detector are on the same semiconductor.